

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, May 17.—Silver, 75 3/4c; lead, \$7.30@7.50; spelter, \$15.25; cop- per, \$29.00@30.00.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1916.

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Utah—Tonight and Thursday partly cloudy; not much change in tempera- ture.

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American Citizen Loses Life When Dutch Steamer Is Sent to Bottom

GERMANS COMPLETELY CHECKED IN ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE ON FRENCH

Great Artillery Action on Both Sides of the Meuse and at Various Points Along French Front—British and German Warships in Action Off Belgian Coast—Activity on Austro-Italian Front—Dutch Steamer Is Sunk in North Sea.

Washington, May 17.—The American consul at La Rochelle, France, today reported to the state department that three American citizens were aboard the Canadian steamship Eretria which was sunk on Friday presumably by a mine. A dispatch from Consul General Skinner at London yesterday said that Lloyd's reports declared the steamer had been torpedoed. Both despatches agree that the crew was uninjured.

London, May 17, 4:20 p. m.—The American embassy was informed today that Luigi Martini, an American citizen, was drowned when the steamship Batavier V. was blown up. Two other American citizens who were on board the steamship were saved. Mancini, a wireless expert, was from Roswell, N. M.

Luigi Martini Mancini, who was drowned when the steamer Batavier V. was sunk, for many years was an instructor at the New Mexico military institute here. He went to London and Naples in 1912 in the employ of the Marconi wireless Telegraph company. He was the younger son of a titled Italian family and was naturalized here.

Californian Tells Story.

Samuel Howard Comstock of Santa Monica, Cal., who was on the Batavier V. gave the following account of his experiences:

"I was in the saloon, talking when a terrific explosion occurred. My hat was smashed against the ceiling of the saloon. I think the vessel must have been blown up by a mine as the explosion apparently was directly underneath the ship.

The aft hatch was blown off and much of the cargo was hurled into the air.

Gave Lifebelt to Mancini.

"Within three minutes the ship's decks were awash. I had a life belt, but being a good swimmer, gave it to my fellow American, Mancini, who could not swim. I kicked off my shoes, dived and swam to a boat which had been launched. I assisted a stewardess and an injured officer of the ship into a boat. I was so busy that I did not see what happened to Mancini.

"The ship sank in twenty minutes. We were picked up by a trawler patrol and arrived at Yarmouth."

Another American who was on the Batavier V. was John Joseph Kaleta of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was rescued and landed at Yarmouth.

"Mancini was a major of the National Guard of New Mexico and a deputy sheriff of Cleaves county, N. M."

Another clash between German and British war craft took place yesterday off the Belgian coast, British destroyers and monitors engaging German destroyers. The British admiralty reports that the Germans, after a brief engagement, withdrew to their ports. The British suffered no casualties. It is declared.

Although heavy cannonading is being kept up along the Verdun front there has been little infantry activity, according to the afternoon Paris bulletin.

An Austrian air raid on Venice, Monday night, is reported in dispatches from that city to have caused little damage owing to the efficiency of the anti-aircraft batteries.

The Dutch steamer Batavier V. of 1600 tons has been blown up in the North sea with a loss of four members of her crew, a London dispatch states.

Berlin in its account of the Verdun fighting claims that a French attack on the southern slope of Hill No. 304 was checked by the German curtain of fire.

There were nineteen passengers on board the Austrian steamer Dubrovnik when she was torpedoed recently by a French submarine in the Adriatic, according to the note on the subject sent by the Austrian government to neutral powers. Several passengers were killed, according to the note, which claims the attack was made without warning.

Paris, May 17, 12:01 p. m.—German troops made an attack with grenades last night on French positions near Dead Man Hill. The effort failed, today's official French report says.

East of the Meuse along the Verdun front there was continuous cannonading on both sides, particularly at Haudremont wood and Vaux Pond.

French aeroplanes made several raids during the night. Bombs were thrown on the German camp at Damvillers and on the railway stations at Metz, Frescati and Briulles.

The text of the statement says: "Artillery duels occurred at various points along the front, notably in the Champagne region, at Butte du Mesnil.

In the Argonne, at La Fille Morte, mine fighting continued to our advantage.

"On the left bank of the Meuse, after a bombardment of our first line,

DUTCH STEAMER IS BLOWN UP

Batavier V. Destroyed in North Sea Loses Four of Crew—Others Landed at Great Yarmouth.

London, May 17, 9:50 a. m.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Great Yarmouth says the Dutch steamer Batavier V. 1500 tons has been blown up in the North sea. Four members of the crew were lost, the remainder landed at Great Yarmouth. The Batavier V. was on her way to London from Rotterdam.

VON BERNSTORFF TALKS TO POLK

Discovers Dyestuff Exportation With State Department—Little Hope of Reaching America.

Washington, May 17.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador conferred today with Counselor Polk at the state department for the purpose, it was said, of discussing certain phases of the dyestuff exportation which Germany has agreed to permit and other commercial questions of a routine nature.

Although the German government has agreed to permit the exportation of the dyestuffs, in response to representations made by the state department, officials today saw little hope of the commodity reaching the United States within the near future, although they believed the shipments finally would arrive.

DEBATE DELAYS NEW ARMY BILL

Lodge Denounces Reduction in Senate Provision for Size of Regular Army.

Washington, May 17.—Attacks on the provision for a government nitrate plant incorporated in the army bill delayed adoption of the conference report today in the senate.

Senator Lodge, who is taking the lead in opposing the provision, characterized the provision as dangerous, socialistic and paternal.

The debate was broadened out by Senator Lodge denouncing the reduction in the senate provision for the size of the regular army.

"With not a soldier left on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Fort Monroe—today they are taking the coast artillery and the Pacific coast is in the same condition—all to take care of the little trouble in Mexico," said Senator Lodge. "It seems to me practically incredible that either branch of congress should be willing to put \$20,000,000 into a nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals or some other place and not be willing to give the country soldiers enough for its immediate defense against troubles so trivial as confront us on the border. I do not believe our conferees could have gotten here to be under the delusion that they have gotten what they should have for their country."

Senator Newlands suggested the advisability of refusing to accept the conference report.

"I am not willing to run the risk of losing what little we have gained in this bill," responded Senator Lodge. "I think it was the original plan of those in the house to do absolutely nothing."

Senator Smith of Michigan declared a current report that the war department had advanced information of the raid at Columbus, N. M., and had not taken proper steps to prevent it, should be investigated. Senator Fall agreed that the war department should be interrogated and said he intended to address the senate soon on the subject.

ASQUITH MEMBER OF IRISH COUNCIL

London, May 17, 4:15 p. m.—Premier Asquith was sworn in as a member of the Irish privy council at Dublin this afternoon. This is the first time that an English premier has been a minister of this body. It means that Mr. Asquith is likely to take a greater share in the executive government of Ireland than any of his predecessors have done and that he will have a direct part in shaping the policy to be pursued in the immediate future.

ONCE OFFICE BOY, NOW CONGRESSMAN



Louis T. McFadden.

Louis T. McFadden, of Canton, Pa., left a Pennsylvania farm at sixteen to work in a bank as an office boy. He was promoted until he became cashier and in 1914 was nominated by the Republicans of the Fourteenth district for congress. He won easily. He has two sons and one daughter.

BAILEY'S STORY TOLD IN COURT

Asks for Protection If He Tells Truth About Sir Roger Casement's Expedition.

London, May 17, 2:30 p. m.—When the court was reopened after lunch today it was disclosed that Bailey had made a statement to the police under a guarantee that he would receive "protection." Sergeant Brewster of the Royal Irish constabulary who was in charge of the Ardrey barracks when Bailey was brought in after his arrest, said he asked the prisoner for the address of some person to whom he should communicate the news of Bailey's arrest. The prisoner declined to give this information but later said he would tell the sergeant "part of the truth."

The witness continued: "Bailey then said: 'I came over from America under false colors. I joined a society there but do not want anyone to know who I am.' When told he would be detained until after the war, Bailey asked whether he could go free if he told the truth. The sergeant said he could not promise him that but would guarantee him protection."

Subsequently Bailey asked that district inspector, Bricker, be sent for immediately insisting that the next day would be too late.

This was on April 23 after receiving a guarantee of protection Bailey told the inspector about the boat which he said was to land arms the next day.

Bricker who was then called, testified Bailey had asked that he be guaranteed against punishment but was informed the only guarantee which could be given was of protection. Bailey then told him, he testified, that a Wilson liner captured by the Germans at the beginning of the war was to put into Tralee the next morning or perhaps that night to land 20,000 rifles, more than one million rounds of ammunition, ten machine guns ready for action and a supply of bombs. He added that there would be a general rising in Ireland simultaneously. Bailey described the lights which the pilot boat for the steamship would carry.

"I knew at the time," said Bricker, "that the vessel had been sunk and remarked 'supposing I told you that the boat had been sunk?' He said that could not be, as the boat was not coming until Monday. He then told me who he was and said he had landed with Casement and Monteith and that they had come from Germany in a German submarine."

KING OF DENMARK INVITES RACERS

San Francisco, May 17.—The King of Denmark, whose yacht, Nurdung IV, won President Wilson's cup at the Panama-Pacific Exposition last year, has invited San Franciscoan yachtsman, it was learned today, to race this summer in Danish waters.

The invitation was extended in the name of the Royal Danish Yacht club.

FAMOUS SCIENTIST ILL

Paris, May 17, 10:50 a. m.—Professor El Metchnikoff, the famous bacteriologist who is head of the Pasteur Institute, is seriously ill. He has an affection of the heart which has not yielded to treatment.

FOUR STEAMER PASSENGERS LOST

Austrian Ship Sunk by Submarines Had Women and Children Aboard.

AUSTRIANS SEND NOTE

Two Torpedoes Fired Without Warning by Enemy—French Are Accused of Telling Untruths.

Berlin, May 17, by wireless to Tuckerton.—According to the Austro-Hungarian note sent to neutral powers regarding the sinking of the Austrian steamer Dubrovnik and other Austrian vessels, the Dubrovnik had nineteen passengers on board, including several women and children. Three bodies of women were recovered and four members of the crew and four passengers are missing.

The Overseas News Agency in its summary of the Austrian note says: "A dispatch from Vienna states that the Austro-Hungarian government has delivered a note to the representatives of neutral powers stating that on May 9 the Austro-Hungarian passenger steamer Dubrovnik was destroyed in the Adriatic by two torpedoes fired without warning by an enemy submarine. The first torpedo hit the starboard side and the ship immediately began sinking."

"All on board rushed to the lifeboats. Then a second torpedo struck the ship, crushing the starboard lifeboat with those in it. It was possible to rescue sixteen passengers in a second boat. Two additional persons were picked up from the water and some were rescued by boats from the shore."

Women and Children Aboard. "On board the ship were nineteen passengers, among whom were two clergymen and several women and children. Up to this time three bodies of women have been recovered. Four sailors and four passengers are missing."

The Steffani agency on May 10 stated that a French submarine torpedoed the Dubrovnik, which was a transport and carried ammunition. This statement is a flat invention. The capacity of the Dubrovnik was 280 tons and she therefore was not able to carry troops nor ammunition. Besides this the distance of the submerged submarine from her was so great that it was impossible for it to discern the class of persons carried by the steamer.

"The Austro-Hungarian government states that the firing of the second torpedo against the sinking steamer and the lifeboats which were afloat must be qualified as 'intentional murder.' The Austro-Hungarian government holds the Italian government equally responsible with the French government since the French submarine was operating with the Italian forces."

The news agency summary, after mentioning the allusions in the note to the torpedoing of the hospital ship Electra and attacks on the steamer Daniel Erno and Zagreb, concludes: "The Austro-Hungarian government most emphatically protests against the criminal acts mentioned."

KING'S FAMILY HAS CLOSE CALL

Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena and Princesses Narrowly Escape Death From Falling Bombs.

Rome, May 17, 7:10 p. m.—Queen Helena and the princesses Jolanda and Mafalda had a narrow escape in the attack by Austrian air raiders on the train in which they were traveling on Monday last from a point near the front of Venice on their way to Rome, bombs dropped by the aviators striking directly on the line of the railroad over which they were passing.

King Victor Emmanuel accompanied Queen Helena and his children in a motor car to the station along the line of the railway between Udine and Venice, where they took the train for Rome. As the train was nearing Venice it was pursued by Austrian aeroplanes whose occupants evidently had been informed of the presence of the royal personages. Both train and the railway line itself being in complete darkness, the aeroplanes missed their targets, although bombs exploded so near that they broke telegraph wires along the line.

Meanwhile the searchlights of Italian anti-aircraft batteries discovered the raiders who abandoned the chase shortly before the train reached Padua.

BRITISH HAVE LOST MONITOR

London, May 17, 7:55 p. m.—The British monitor M-20, which had been destroyed, it was officially announced this evening,

MAJOR LANGHORNE'S COMMAND HAS CAPTURED THE BIG BEND RAIDERS

Mexicans Surrounded, Six Killed and Seventy-five Taken Prisoners—Bandits Fail to Put Up Fight—J. Deemer, the Kidnaped Storekeeper, Monroe Payne and a Mexican Clerk Rescued by U. S. Cavalry Detachment—Horses and Equipment Stolen From Glenn Springs Recovered.

Marathon, Tex., May 17.—A truck driver arriving here today from Boquillas said that it was reported on the border that Major Langhorne and two troops of cavalry had surrounded the Big Bend bandit raiders about 125 miles from the border, killing six and capturing seventy-five.

Army officers here have made no announcement regarding such an engagement.

According to the truck drivers report, the bandits were surrounded and did not put up a fight. The Americans ceased firing at once.

The cavalry horses and equipment captured by the bandits in their raid on Glenn Springs two weeks ago were recovered, it is reported.

The seventy-five captured, it was said, were to be brought here for trial.

In view of the previous reports from Major Langhorne that he expected to soon catch up with the bandits, the authorities were inclined to place credence in the report.

Previous to overtaking the Mexicans, Major Langhorne's detachment had rescued J. Deemer, the kidnaped storekeeper, a negro, Monroe Payne, and a Mexican employed by Mr. Deemer as a clerk.

A Mexican guide took the American troops to the spot where the bandits were encountered, the truck driver said.

Marathon, Tex., May 17.—United States soldiers have rescued J. Deemer, American storekeeper captured by Mexican raiders on Glenn Springs and Boquillas, Tex., according to a man named Terry who arrived this morning.

He said the soldiers entered a village 125 miles down in Mexico and the bandits rushed out, leaving Deemer and a captive negro named Monroe Payne. Payne and Deemer are being brought back to the United States, Terry said.

Mrs. Deemer Overjoyed. El Paso, Tex., May 17.—Mrs. J. Deemer, on her way from La Jolla, near San Diego, Cal., to Boquillas, Tex., where her husband was kidnaped by the Mexican Big Bend raiders, was overjoyed today when she heard the report that American troops had rescued Deemer.

Mrs. Deemer had given up hope of her husband being alive, and was proceeding to Boquillas via El Paso in an automobile to assume charge of their property.

San Antonio, Tex., May 17.—The rescue by the American soldiers of J. Deemer and the negro cook, Monroe Payne, carried off as prisoners by the bandits that raided Glenn Springs and Boquillas was reported to General Funston today.

Their rescue alive was due, it is said, to the refusal of the residents of the village where they had been left to carry out the orders of the bandits to kill them if the American troops attempted their rescue.

Relief Felt in Washington. Washington, May 17.—Genuine relief over the Mexican situation was evident in administration circles today. The principal cause was the assurance conveyed to President Wilson and his cabinet yesterday through Secretary Baker that the Carranza government now is convinced the United States has no intention of intervening in Mexican politics, and that consequently resentment against the punitive expedition is rapidly decreasing.

General Scott, chief of staff of the army, brought this word to Secretary Baker from his conference at El Paso with General Obregon, war minister for the Carranza government.

Sibley Below Border. San Antonio, Tex., May 17.—Colonel Frederick W. Sibley, commander of the expedition sent to Mexico at Boquillas to capture the Glenn Springs raiders, is about forty miles south of the border, according to information sent to headquarters today by officers of the signal corps working along the line of communication.

Major General Funston has not received a direct report from Colonel Sibley since the latter took up the bandit chase in Mexico.

Three companies of coast artillery were sent from here to Del Rio today for distribution along the main line of the Southern Pacific to guard bridges and garrison towns. The four remaining companies will take up similar duty as soon as rolling stock has been provided for their transportation.

Report From Sibley. The report came from Colonel Frederick Sibley who received his information from Major Langhorne, now about 100 miles south of the border. A detachment of Major Langhorne's force found the Americans at El Pino, 90 miles south of Boquillas, yesterday morning. The Americans had been left there by their captors in charge of the residents. None but the unarmed inhabitants of the town were there when the American soldiers arrived and no resistance was made.

Major Langhorne reported to Colonel Sibley that he was pushing forward and hoped to overtake the bandits during the day. He added that no federal troops had been encountered and that the attitude of the

residents in the territory through which he had passed appeared friendly.

A scarcity of forage was reported and Colonel Sibley said he was preparing to send forward as rapidly as possible hay and grain for the horses and mules. Colonel Sibley was about forty miles south of the border.

San Antonio, Tex., May 17.—A posse today still is pursuing the two Mexicans who yesterday killed Jarvis Harp, a Crockett county rancher. The horses taken from his ranch have been found some distance from his home. It was said that Harp quarreled with the Mexicans when they stopped at his ranch and that they then shot him.

Thievino Coming North. El Paso, Tex., May 17.—General Gavira, Carranza commander in Juarez received a telegram today from General Trevino at Torreon, stating that he was leaving for the north to take command of the forces proceeding against the bandits of Northern Chihuahua and Coahuila.

U. S. TROOPS GAIN RESPECT

Mexican Natives Begin to Believe Uncle Sam's Soldiers Are Not Afraid of Them.

ATTITUDE CHANGES

American Citizens Will Leave Mexico When Pershing's Men and Guns Depart.

Namiquipa, Chihuahua, Mex., May 17, via wireless to Columbus, N. M.—American residents of this section of Mexico have assured General J. J. Pershing, commander of the punitive expedition, that the American troops have restored respect on the part of the natives for United States soldiers to a degree not existing for five years.

For some time Mexicans had sneered at the fighting ability of the Americans, some of them honestly believing that the United States soldiers were afraid to engage any Mexican command. After the Ojo Asules fight, however, signs of the growing respect on the part of the natives became more and more manifest. American noncombatants living in the vicinity were treated with a courtesy which astonished them and the like of which they had not experienced for years.

These same Americans, however, have openly expressed their intention of leaving Mexico if the expeditionary command is withdrawn. They believe that a native uprising will result immediately the protection of the American guns is removed. Numerous threats on the part of Villa and his lieutenants to punish persons dealing with the Americans also have caused some Mexicans and Chinese merchants to announce that they too will follow the American command from Mexico should it be withdrawn.

ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM COMPLETED

President Wilson Congratulates New Mexico Employees of Federal Reclamation Service.

Washington, May 17.—The completion of the Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico is an achievement of which the nation may well be proud, according to President Wilson.

The president so expressed himself in a telegram of congratulations, made public today, to employees of the federal reclamation service, who had charge of constructing the dam. Secretary Lane, under whose direction the work was carried on, also sent congratulations.

"The completion of the Elephant Butte dam," President Wilson wired, "is an achievement which arouses the patriotism of all true Americans. It shows what technical and business skill and devoted energy and persistence can accomplish in combat with the forces of nature. The country owes its gratitude and appreciation to the men and women who have toiled diligently during the five years of constructive effort to produce a result of which the American nation may well be proud."

The dam, completed last Saturday, forms the world's greatest storage reservoir. It stores 856,000,000 gallons of water in a lake forty-five miles long with an average depth of 65 feet.